

**Battle of Inkermann.**

Since the terrible battle of Waterloo there has been no more obstinate and bloody struggle in Europe than the battle of Inkermann on the 5th November. Neither party has been in a condition to resume offensive operations since that time. We clip from the eastern papers some of the details of that battle, and of the general position of affairs, that cannot fail to interest our readers:

So simple in its main thread (says an editorial in the London Spectator) is the story of the battle of Inkermann, that the official despatches and fuller correspondence which reach us this week scarcely modify the tale, but rather, as usual, enable us to realize the magnitude of the contest, its desperate obstinacy, its appalling amount of bloodshed, the imminent peril of our (allied) soldiers, and the heroism which enabled them to endure, to resist, and to triumph, over fearful odds.

For a day or two previously to the 5th of November, the Russians, who already possessed a large force within the prolonged fortifications, and a large force towards the rear in the neighborhood of Balaklava had been observed to receive reinforcements, estimated at 30,000 or 40,000; which added to Liprandi's corps on the Russian left, of 35,000 or more, and the garrison would probably justify Gen. Canrobert's estimate of 100,000 men in one way or another arrayed against the allies on the memorable 5th of November. To augment the weight of the force brought down to crush the besiegers, the now useless army of the Danube had been withdrawn from Moldavia, leaving Bessarabia still defended by its special army, but not, it is supposed, entirely exhausting the reinforcements to be brought from the interior. The effort of Menschikoff to throw his strength into a succession of powerful, and if possible, decisive blows, is shown by the advance of Dannenberg's army in the very lightest order, augmenting the number about Sevastopol without much regard either to their equipment or provision. The aim was to bear down by accumulated pressure; and it was with such a view that the batteries resumed the bombardment of the allies in their besieged camp, a strong force from the garrison moved out to act with Dannenberg's army and Liprandi made a feint, that might have been, had he succeeded, a penetrating attack towards the rear; and, as it was, it did engage the attention of a portion of the British and French forces.

Thus the allies were to be occupied all round, while the weak, unentrenched, and unfortified point in their position towards the valley of the Inkermann, was to be penetrated by a force of great weight and momentum. It was with the earliest dawn, enveloped in mist, and rain, that the allies hearing, without seeing, the movements of the enemy, roused themselves to a comprehension of that which they were to expect. They were attacked in position by troops converging into a narrow and broken ravine, or meeting of several ravines; and here, notwithstanding all the "solidity" ascribed to them in the despatch of the French commander, the English soldiers were repeatedly driven back. At one time, the battle consisted in the play of artillery upon the soldiers of either side; at another, in sharp conflicts of small arms, but for the most part of the time in direct personal encounters, where each side tried against the other its weight, muscular strength, nerve and resolve. The 8,000 English, who were repeatedly brought forward to meet the attack, were the same men, undisciplined, throughout the day. The narrowness of the channel through which the battle raged, prevented the Russians from using their numbers at once, but those numbers gave a command of fresh forces in successive relays. So the conflict continued throughout the day, till afternoon: the contending bodies swayed backwards and forwards as reinforcement or new resolution lent the greater impetus to either side. The arrival of the French first restored something like aggressive equality to the side of the allies; and at last, English "solidity" and French gallantry proved greater than Russian ferocity and numbers. The Russians gave way and retired; their immediate object accomplished, and the path strewn with dead, principally their own.

In this day's battle the ascertained loss of the English was 2,612, that of the French 1,700, and the Russian loss is guessed at 15,000—[5,000 is nearer the mark.] The proportionate loss of officers, of the allies, is excessive. Supposing the Russian loss not to be over-estimated, it would about equal the allies in proportion to the gross numbers of the command of Prince Menschikoff.

The allied generals have demanded an explanation from Menschikoff respecting the order said to have been issued by him to give no quarter. A Russian major who gave orders to his men to kill the wounded, has been taken prisoner, and hanged.

We close this subject with the following graphic and thrilling sketch:

**THE CONFLICT—THE BAYONET.**

And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth. It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy ever stood a charge with the bayonet, but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier wielding his favorite weapon, and that at Maida alone did the enemy ever cross bayonets with him; but at the battle of Inkermann not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resist bayonet to bayonet the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination. The battle of Inkermann admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults—in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conqueror, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France. No one, however placed, could have witnessed even a small portion of the doings of this eventful day—for the vapors, fog, and drizzling mist obscured the ground where the struggle took place to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the disposal of a few yards. Besides this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hill towards Inkermann, where the deadliest fight took place, would have prevented one under the most favorable circumstances seeing more than a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below. It was six o'clock when all the head-quarter camp was roused by roll after roll of musketry on the right, and by the sharp report of field guns. Lord Raglan was informed that the enemy were advancing in force, and soon after seven o'clock he rode towards the scene of action, followed by his staff, and accompanied by Sir John Burgoyne, Brigadier General Strangeways, R. A., and several aides-de-camp. As they approached, the volume of sound, the steady unceasing thunder of gun, and rifle, and musket, told that the engagement was at its height. The shell of the Russians, thrown with great precision, burst so thickly among the troops that the noise resembled continuous discharges of cannon, and the massive fragments inflicted death on every side.

**OMAR PACHA'S MOVEMENTS.**

The most contradictory statements are current respecting the movements of Omar Pacha. Of date 19th he is said to have received orders not to advance into Moldavia. Napoleon's letter to the troops in the Crimea says definitely that "a powerful diversion is to be made in Bessarabia," and rumor adds that two French divisions will be immediately added to the army of the Danube. It is difficult to see how Omar is to carry on offensive operations and at the same time to send 50,000 of the best of his troops to the Crimea. The Russians continue on the Pruth, with their patrols on the Turkish bank of that river.

General Tschoudaieff is advancing with his army corps towards Bessarabia to support Prince Gortschakoff. Even although Omar Pacha be unable to prosecute a winter campaign, the Russian commander-in-chief

feels it necessary to watch the position which he (Omar) is taking up.

The blockade of Odessa has been renewed. The Russians are fortifying it both towards the sea and land. At present it is unlikely that the allies will divide their force.

Suliman Pacha, who commanded the Turks in the Crimea, has been degraded to the rank of a private soldier for the bad behaviour of his troops on the 5th November.

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas have returned to Kicheneff from Sebastopol.

The Hospodar of Wallachia has issued an announcement that the free exportation of corn will be permitted from the Danubian principalities, next spring.

Miss Nightingale and her corps of nurses have entered on duty in the hospitals of Scutari. About 600 of the wounded from Inkermann were under their care. Their wounds were washed and bandaged by these ladies. Many sick comforts had been distributed from the £10,000 fund collected by the London Times. Surgeons are more abundant, and, altogether, the sick are pretty well cared for.

Count Orloff, who is or was in the confidence of the Czar, is on a tour through Switzerland and Italy. He has awakened some conjecture.

Mahmoud Pacha, Turkish ex-Minister of Marine, is banished from Turkey.

**Further Particulars of the Massacre near Fort Laramie.**

By private letters which have been received in the city we are placed in possession of further particulars of the late terrible massacre of the mail party near Fort Laramie.

The U. S. mail it seems had left the Fort and proceeded a few miles this side without molestation. The party consisted of the mail agent, Mr. Jameson and James Wheeler and Thomas Hackett and one passenger, Mr. Kinkead, of Salt Lake. They had reached a small creek which flows into the Platte, and passing through the bed had ascended the other side, when, just as they gained the summit, they were fired upon by a numerous party of Indians who were lying concealed in the grass. At the first fire every one in the mail wagon was either killed or badly wounded, with the exception of Mr. Kinkead. He, so soon as he saw the result, jumped out of the wagon and seizing upon one of the mules, mounted it, and attempted to disengage it from the traces. While doing so several arrows were shot into his body which he pulled out as fast as they pierced him, and was about getting clear when a pistol ball struck him on the side of the neck, and disabled him.

An Indian then ran up and felled him to the ground with the butt of a northwest gun, and he became insensible. After a few moments, however, consciousness returned to him, and raising himself on his elbow, he saw that the Indians were engaged in robbing the mail wagon. An Indian who saw him at this moment, beckoned to him to mount and to clear out, but he was too enfeebled to stir, and sank back again prostrate from the loss of blood. The Indians pillaged every thing in the wagon, amongst which was a box of coin, (\$10,000,) which Mr. Kinkead had in his possession. They after that ripped open the mail bags with their knives, scattering the mail and letters, and then cutting the traces of the mules, trailed off across the Platte. Mr. Kinkead lay in a very critical condition for some time, until he was so fortunate as to be discovered by a soldier from the fort, who was out wolf hunting, and who was attracted thither by seeing those animals moving towards the spot. Their unerring scent told them where the dead bodies lay, and they no doubt were preparing for their feast. The soldier at once made the best of his way to the fort, and soon brought assistance; when Mr. K. was conveyed thither and cared for. The bodies of those who were killed were interred on the spot. —[St. Louis Dem.]

**NO MORE FOREIGN MARINES.**—By a recent order from Washington, the enlistment of foreigners into the marine corps, now stationed at Charleston navy yard, is to cease. It is believed that the same order has been sent to all our military posts.

This order is something new in our government.

**Gleason's Pictorial for the year 1855.**

M. M. BALLOU, who has edited the "Pictorial" from the commencement, having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. F. Gleason, will conduct this popular and widely circulated paper on his own account. The new volume will be radically improved in every respect, and will be published on finer paper than ever before, which quality will be continued henceforth without change. Many new and popular features will at once be introduced, and the literary department will present an array of talent and interest beyond anything it has before attempted. The illustrations will be finer, and by better artists than have before been engaged upon the paper, and altogether the publication will be vastly improved and beautified.

Arrangements have been made for representing, during the year, views of the most notable buildings and localities throughout the United States, as well as giving likenesses of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of genius, such as have by their own industry and skill made for themselves a fortune and a name. In addition to these, various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

TERMS: INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year,	\$3.00
4 " " " "	10.00
10 " " " "	20.00

Any person sending sixteen subscribers at the last rate, will receive the 17th copy gratis.

M. M. BALLOU, Publisher and Proprietor, Cor. Tremont & Bromfield sts., Boston, Mass.

**Ohio Cultivator for 1855.**

**REMEDY FOR "HARD TIMES."**—The eleventh volume of the *Ohio Cultivator* will commence Jan. 1st, 1855. The editors are resolved to spare no pains to maintain the reputation and usefulness of the paper; and with the benefit of ten years' experience, and much travel among the farmers of the west, they believe that they can make the *CULTIVATOR* for the coming year of more value to its readers than ever before, and better adapted for the soil and climate, and productions of the region for which it is designed, than any other paper of the kind.

As a *Remedy for "Hard Times,"* the *Ohio Cultivator* will aim to impart knowledge of improved methods of cultivation, how to avoid losses by drouth, injurious insects, &c., the most profitable kinds of crops, best breeds of stock, condition and prospects of the markets, &c. In short, the paper will be devoted to the interests of the FARM, the SHOP, and the FIRESIDE, and seek the elevation of LABOR in all its legitimate interests; opposing quackery and humbug in all their forms, and filling the noble station of a true *Home Paper of the West*.

The *Ohio Cultivator* is published on the 1st and 15th of every month—16 large octavo pages, with title page and index at the end of the year, making a volume of 384 pages, for binding.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions \$1 a year. Four copies for \$3. Nine copies for \$6; and the same price (66¢ cents each) for any larger number. All subscriptions to be paid in advance, and to commence with the year. Persons sending clubs, may have them directed to different offices if they choose; and those having sent a smaller number, may afterwards increase to nine or more, at club rates. To any person sending us a club of nine subscribers and \$6, we will send, as a premium, a *package of choice seeds*, nine or more varieties, post paid, or a complete volume for any previous year, in paper cover. Address BATEHAM & HARRIS, Dec. 23—39w3 Columbus, Ohio.

**The State of Ohio vs. John Noel.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—By virtue of an execution to me directed from the probate court of Wood county, Ohio, I will sell at the residence of the defendant, in Troy township, said county, about five tons of hay in the mow, on the 5th day of January, 1855, between the hours of one and three p. m.

W. L. COOK, Sheriff.  
Dec. 23, 1854.—39w2\$1

**Hollister & Furey vs. Jesse Huff.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—By virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said county, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described tenements, situate in said county, to wit: The west half of the north west fractional quarter of section number thirty, (30) of township number six (6) north, of range number ten (10) east, the same having been taken in execution as the property of said defendant at suit of said plaintiffs.

W. L. COOK, Sheriff.  
JAMES MURRAY, Att'y P'tffs.  
Dec. 23, 1854.—39w5\$2.25

**Gideon Cornell vs. Jacob Dull et al.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—By virtue of an execution to me directed from the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, in the above cause, I will sell at public auction at the door of the court house in Perrysburg, on Monday, the 22d day of January, 1855, between the hours of one and two o'clock p. m., the following lands and tenements in Wood county, Ohio, to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section six, in township four north, of range nine east; and the south half of the north east quarter of section thirty-two, in township five north, of range nine east.

W. L. COOK, Sheriff.  
Dec. 23, 1854.—39w5\$2